

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 14th October 1905.

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		URIYA PAPERS.	
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NATIVE PAPERS IN HONGKONG

Work done by Mr. J. H. COLEMAN, 1933

The first of the papers found in Hongkong was a copy of the "Hongkong Free Press" of the 1st of January 1841. This paper was found in the collection of the Hongkong Museum of Natural History. It was a copy of the first issue of the paper, and was found in a box of papers belonging to the museum.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Places of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	REMARKS.
BENGALI.					
<i>Monthly.</i>					
1	"Dharma-o-Karma" ...	Calcutta ...	.....	.....
2	"Prachar" ...	Bhowanipore, Calcutta	.....	.....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>					
1	"Islam Alam" ...	Calcutta ...	.....	.....
2	"Sign Board" ...	Ditto ...	500	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>					
1	"Anusandhan" ...	Calcutta ...	1,200	.....
2	"Bangabhumii" ...	Ditto ...	1,400	4th October 1905.	
3	"Bangavasi" ...	Ditto ...	9,000	7th ditto.	
4	"Basumati" ...	Ditto ...	13,000	7th ditto.	
5	"Hitavadi" ...	Ditto ...	16,000	6th ditto.	
6	"Hindustan" ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....
7	"Mahakhal Patrika" ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....
8	"Mohammadi" ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....
9	"Mihir-o-Sudhakar" ...	Ditto ...	1,000	.....
10	"Mistabhasi" ...	Ditto ...	300	.....
11	"Nava Yug" ...	Ditto ...	500	.....
12	"Navavarta" ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....
13	"Pratijna" ...	Ditto ...	700	4th October 1905.	
14	"Samay" ...	Ditto ...	800	6th ditto.	
15	"Sanjivani" ...	Ditto ...	3,200	5th ditto.	
16	"Soltan" ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....
17	"Somprakash" ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....
18	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika."	Ditto ...	1,000	5th October 1905.	
<i>Daily.</i>					
1	"Dainik Chandrika" ...	Calcutta ...	200	4th October 1905.	
2	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	400	3rd ditto.	
3	"Samvad Prabhakar" ...	Ditto ...	.....	3rd ditto.	
4	"Sandhya" ...	Ditto ...	.....	3rd ditto	... Very irregular.
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.					
<i>Daily.</i>					
1	"Daily Hitavadi" ...	Calcutta ...	.....	3rd, 4th, 10th and 11th October 1905.	
HINDI.					
<i>Weekly.</i>					
1	"Bharat Mittra" ...	Calcutta ...	3,200	.....
2	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Ditto ...	3,000	.....
3	"Hitavarta" ...	Ditto ...	3,000	.....
PERSIAN					
<i>Weekly.</i>					
1	"Roznama-i-M u k a d d a s-Hablul Mateen."	Calcutta ...	1,000	.....
BENGALI.					
<i>Weekly.</i>					
1	"Banga Darpan" ...	Chinsura ...	.....	.....
2	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura ...	1,156	.....
3	"Birbhum Varta" ...	Birbhum ...	.....	.....
4	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	400	3rd October 1905.	
5	"Chinsura Vartavaha" ...	Chinsura ...	650	1st ditto.	
6	"Education Gazette" ...	Ditto ...	1,750	6th ditto.	
7	"Howrah Hitaishi" ...	Howrah ...	200	7th ditto.	
8	"Medini Bandhav" ...	Midnapore ...	400	4th ditto.	
9	"Nihar" ...	Contai ...	300	3rd ditto.	
10	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna ...	350	.....
11	"Prasun" ...	Katwa ...	.....	.....
12	"Ratnakar" ...	Asansol ...	750	7th October 1905.	
13	"Uluberia Darpan" ...	Uluberia ...	.....	.....
BENGALI.					
<i>Monthly.</i>					
1	"Sevika" ...	Diamond Harbour ...	.....	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>					
1	"Hitasadhak" ...	Alipore ...	300	.....
2	"Jasohar" ...	Jessore ...	1,600	.....
3	"Khulna" ...	Khulna ...	500	28th September 1905.	
4	"Khulnavasi" ...	Khulna ...	.....	30th ditto.	
5	"Krishnanagar" ...	Krishnagar ...	.....	.....
6	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" ...	Khagra ...	375	4th October 1905.	
7	"Pratihar" ...	Berhampore ...	607	.....
URIYA.					
<i>Weekly.</i>					
1	"Garjatbasini" ...	Talcher ...	.....	.....
2	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	300	.....
3	"Star of Utkal" ...	Cuttack ...	.....	.....
4	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Ditto ...	500	.....
5	"Utkaldipika" ...	Ditto ...	500	.....
HINDI.					
<i>Weekly.</i>					
1	"Jagadis Samachar" ...	Puri ...	.....	.....

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—concluded.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Places of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	REMARKS.
	HINDI. Monthly.	PATNA DIVISION.			
1	"Lakshmi Upadesh Lahri" ...	Aurangabad, Gaya ...	....	....
	Fortnightly.				
1	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Bankipore ...	600	....
2	"Jain Gajat" ...	Arrah ...	500	....
	Weekly.				
1	"Siksha" ...	Bankipur ...	....	....
	URDU.				
	Weekly.				
1	"Al Punch" ...	Bankipore ...	545	29th September 1905.	
	BENGALI.	BEHALPUR DIVISION.			
	Weekly.				
1	"Maldaha Samachar" ...	Malda ...	....	4th October 1905.	
	BENGALI.	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.			
	Weekly.				
1	"Manbhum" ...	Parulia ...	400	26th September and 3rd October 1905.	
2	"Parulia Darpan" ...	Ditto ...	....	2nd October 1905.	
	HINDI.				
	Fortnightly.				
1	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi ...	....	....
	Weekly.				
1	"Arya Varta" ...	Ranchi ...	510	30th September 1905.	
	BENGALI.	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.			
	Weekly.				
1	"Hindu Ranjika" ...	Boalia ...	225	....
2	"Pabna Hitaishi" ...	Pabna ...	....	....
3	"Rangpur Dik Prakash" ...	Rangpur ...	7,480	5th October 1905.	
4	"Rangpur Vartavaha" ...	Ditto ...	800	6th ditto.	
5	"Swadesh Hitaishi" ...	Ditto ...	....	....
	BENGALI.	DACCA DIVISION.			
	Monthly.				
1	"Gaurab" ...	Dacca ...	....	....
	Fortnightly.				
1	"Faridpur Hitaishini" ...	Faridpur ...	500	....
2	"Goalundo Suhrid" ...	Pangsa ...	....	....
3	"Santi" ...	Madaripur ...	500	1st October 1905.	
	Weekly.				
1	"Barisal Hitaishi" ...	Barisal ...	400	27th September and 4th October 1905.	
2	"Charu Mihir" ...	Mymensingh ...	1,000	3rd October 1905.	
3	"Dacca Prakash" ...	Dacca ...	500	....
4	"Kasipur Nivasi" ...	Barisal ...	500	4th October 1905.	
5	"Purba Banga" ...	Dacca ...	....	....
6	"Swadeshi" ...	Barisal ...	....	....
7	"Swadesh Sampad" ...	Mymensingh ...	....	2nd October 1905.	
	ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
	Weekly.				
1	"Dacca Gazette" ...	Dacca ...	600	2nd October 1905.	
	BENGALI.	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.			
	Tri-monthly.				
1	"Suhrid" ...	Noakhali ...	500	....
	Weekly.				
1	"Arun" ...	Agartala ...	....	2nd October 1905.	
2	"Hitavarta" ...	Muradnagar ...	300	....
3	"Jyoti" ...	Chittagong ...	700 to 800	5th October 1905.	
4	"Sansodhini" ...	Ditto ...	300 to 500	....
5	"Tripura Hitaishi" ...	Comilla ...	720	3rd October 1905.	
	ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
	Weekly.				
1	"Pratinidhi" ...	Comilla ...	400	20th and 27th September 1905.	
	BENGALI.	ASSAM.			
	Fortnightly.				
1	"Paridarsak" ...	Sylhet ...	500	....
2	"Silchar" ...	Silchar ...	....	....

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

THE *Purulia Darpan* [Purulia] of the 2nd October has the following in English:—

The District Superintendent of Police, Purulia.

The news of the transfer of Mr. Quintin Byrne, the District Superintendent Police, has been received at Purulia with very great sorrow. During the short time that he has been in our midst he has endeared himself to Indians and Europeans alike by his unfailing courtsey and urbanity. He has evinced the deepest interest in the welfare of the people and, as representing public opinion, we are bound to say that the loss of such an officer will be keenly felt. But what is a loss to Manbhum is a gain to Jalpaiguri. We sincerely trust that Mr. Quintin Byrne will have many long years of useful and active life before him and that God will bless him with health and strength to carry on the duties of his high office.

PURULIA DARPAN,
Oct. 2nd, 1905.

2. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 3rd October publishes a letter from Boyradanga, (Jamalpur Subdivision, saying that there are a number of lawless characters living in the village of Boyradanga to the west of Melandahat. These people have kept two or three women of evil report in the village. A murder took place last month in a quarrel over one of these women. They are also in a manner responsible for no less than eight distinct breaches of the peace that have occurred in the course of the current Bengali year 1312. The last of these eight took place on the 3rd September when 25 or 30 persons were seriously injured, and one, Fazil Shekh, killed. In a short while after this last incident the women departed from the village: but since then they have been brought back. It is to be hoped that the local Subdivisional Officer will attend to these complaints.

CHARU MIHIR,
Oct. 3rd, 1905.

3. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 4th October writes that *feringi gundas* are creating a feeling of alarm all over the city by committing assaults on inoffensive Bengalis in Wellington Square, in Calcutta. It is noticeable that these ruffians have been showing great zeal in committing outrages on Bengalis lately. During the last two weeks, two assaults in and about Wellington Square have been reported. On the 2nd instant last, a *feringi* without provocation gave a push to a Bengali lad passing along Cornwallis Street, near Simla, and was thrashed by the local shop-keepers in consequence. It is to be hoped that the Commissioner of Police will keep an eye on these *feringi gundas* and arrange for the preservation of the public peace at Wellington Square.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Oct. 4th, 1905.

(d)—Education.

4. The *Khulna Vasi* [Khulna] of the 30th September speaks of the unpopularity and incompetence of the Head Master of the Khulna Zilla School, Babu Joges Chandra Das Gupta. He behaves very badly towards his subordinate teachers and does not even speak with many of them. The writer is informed from a trustworthy source that it was on grounds similar to these that he was transferred from the Palamau Zilla School. The session is drawing to a close, and there is not much time before the holding of the Test Examination of the Entrance class boys. But the Entrance Course has not yet been finished in the Khulna Zilla School. When will the work of revision and exercises begin? During the last six months only two exercises were set on English and Mathematics in the Entrance class of the School. It is said that two other exercises were set two months ago, but their results are not yet known. The authorities are urged to transfer Joges Babu from the School.

KHULNA VASI,
Sept. 30th, 1905.

5. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 6th October says that recently that well known Mr. Shout, who now holds the post of Excise Inspector of Hooghly, abused, in extremely bad language, a number of local students for having prevented a peon of his from crossing their football ground while they were playing on it. The students asked permission of the Principal of their College for proceeding

HITAVADI,
Oct. 6th, 1905.

against Mr. Shout in law-court, but in vain. The principal and the Divisional Commissioner have ordered the students not to move any further in the matter on pain of being expelled from the Hostel in which they board. Mr. Shout has, of course, denied the charge brought by the students against him, but how did the Principal of the College decide that he was telling Gospel truth whilst the students were telling lies?

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

CHARU MIHIR.
Oct. 3rd, 1905.

6. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 3rd October complains of the havoc which is being caused by cholera among the people of Tangail, Gopalpur and Kalihati, and appeals to the authorities to send medical assistance for lack of which many deaths are now said to be occurring.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

DAILY HITAVADI,
Oct. 10th, 1905.

7. A correspondent writes to the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th October, suggesting to the Railway authorities the desirability of arranging for the opening of a refreshment room for the use of Europeans and Indians at Chinsura Station, East Indian Railway. It is pointed out that quite a large number of people have occasion daily to pass through this station on their way to the local law courts, and that there is no respectable *chati* or rest-house on the one-mile of road which intervenes between the court premises and the Railway Station.

(h)—*General.*

ARYAVARTA,
Sept. 30th, 1905.

8. The *Aryavarta* [Ranchi] of the 30th September learns that Sir Andrew Fraser is going to be appointed a Member of the India Council, his place being taken here by the Hon'ble Mr. Baker, the Finance Member of the Governor-General's Council.

DACCA GAZETTE.
Oct. 2nd, 1905.

9. The *Dacca Gazette* [Dacca] of the 2nd October has the following in its English columns:—

"Lord Curson's Gift."

Scarcely have the people of Bengal been able to recover from the terrible shock of the Viceroy's Proclamation anent the partition of Bengal than they are threatened by an impending calamity that fills their hearts with utter dismay. The price of rice and other cereals is going up by leaps and bounds, and there is no knowing where it shall stop. Rice and pulses are selling here at almost a famine price, and even fish and vegetables are awfully dear. The unusually heavy rains this year have seriously damaged the early crops, and the floods have greatly retarded the work of sowing and planting. The prospect, at any rate, is dark and gloomy; and it has become a serious problem to the poor how to keep body and soul together. When the people are so sorely distressed our Viceroy, instead of coming to their rescue, is determined to spend vast sums of money to create a new Government. Our bitter cries, our earnest supplications, our public demonstrations had no effect on the adamant heart of our ruler. He stands doggedly firm in his resolution and hurls his mighty and terrible Proclamation splitting Bengal into two. Such an utter disregard of the voice of an entire nation is scarcely to be met with in the annals of British administration of India. Need we wonder if, after all this, the Viceroy is not looked upon as a benign ruler? He may be a well-intentioned man, he may be a far-sighted politician, his heart may be full of the milk of human kindness, but we have failed to appreciate him. It would have been a graceful act on the part of our retiring Viceroy either to yield to the reasonable prayers of the people, or, having regard to all circumstances, to put off the partition of Bengal till the next sitting of the Parliament. He should not have been in hot haste to carry out his partition scheme, and thereby trample upon the feelings and sentiments of the people. But what does he care for the feelings and sentiments of his subjects? From the giddy height of his august position he looks down upon the surging masses like so many collections of crawling creatures approaching the foot of his throne and filling the air with their clamorous notes. It requires a magnanimity of soul, a breadth of views, a great sympathetic heart to enable a ruler to give up his

most favourite projects out of deference to the reasonable wishes of his subjects. But these are rarely to be found in an ambitious ruler. With all his politics, his fine rhetorics, his plausible arguments and his professions, our Viceroy does not seem to rise higher than an ordinary ruler, and it was foolishness on our part to expect anything like a sacrifice from him.

The fiat has gone out, and Bengal has been split into two. By the middle of this month a separate Lieutenant-Governor will wield the destinies of the sons of East Bengal. The sacred golden chain with which East and West Bengal were bound in happy union from time immemorial has been ruthlessly cut asunder under the flimsy excuse of administrative convenience, though the more economic administration of a single Governor in the place of two separate Lieutenant-Governors, was more than once suggested to our rulers both by the Press and the people. But the Viceroy paid no heed to it. Lest his project find no favour with his successor, who is reputed to be a kind-hearted man, Lord Curzon hastens to carry it out before he leaves the shores of India. Be that as it may, there is no doubt that he has dealt the severest blow to the Bengalees at a time when they are sorely distressed and least able to stand it. But Nemesis is never slow to avenge. For lo! even the mighty, the most powerful Lord Curzon has been made to feel that there are others still mightier than himself who have dealt with him in the same manner as he has dealt with his Indian subjects. But after all it is a poor consolation to see him humiliated. Our case remains all the same, and what is done is done. We must now try to make the best of our situation, and it is a very hopeful sign that, instead of fretting and fuming like so many helpless children, we are trying to stand on our legs. The *Swadeshi* movement, which has spread like wild fire throughout the country, is but an outburst of the hitherto pent-up energies of the people of India, which simply required a timely spark to end in a tremendous explosion, driving out all foreign goods from the Indian market. And Lord Curzon's Proclamation furnished the necessary spark. We ought, therefore, to be thankful to him. But for his Proclamation, the *Swadeshi* movement would perhaps never have come to its present stage of existence, and we would never have heard of it. So we see how God works good out of evil! The movement which is calculated to highly benefit our country by supplying means of honest livelihood to millions and millions of her sons and by putting a stop to the constant drain of her resources, is based upon sound and economic principles, and is sure to prosper if we only stick to our purpose and undergo a little sacrifice at the outset. Let us successfully keep up the movement for sometime at least, and we shall then find that we have acquired strength and independence enough to assert our rights and make our voice heard by the ruling nation. "God helps those who help themselves" is a truism the full significance of which we thoroughly understand when we study the history of modern nations, specially that of young Japan. Some 50 years back she was known only to the juvenile readers of Geography as a group of islands inhabited by a barbarous people. Even one of the greatest of our modern Bengali poets in one of his poems chose to call her "uncivilized Japan." And yet within this brief period she has by her spirit of self-help, singleness of purpose and great perseverance and self-sacrifice, risen from an abject condition to occupy one of the foremost positions among the most civilized nations of the world. We are glad that the *Swadeshi* movement is fast gaining ground, and we are confident it will prove a success in no distant time.

10. The *Purulia Darpan* [Purulia] of the 2nd October announces with regret the transfer of Mr. J. Lang, Deputy Commissioner, from Purulia, and speaks highly of his ability and largeness of mind.

PURULIA DARPAN,
Oct. 2nd, 1905.

Mr. Lang, the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum.

11. The *Manbhum* [Purulia] of the 3rd October eulogises Mr. Lang, the local Deputy Commissioner now under orders of transfer to Calcutta as acting Commissioner of Excise.

MANBHUM,
Oct. 3rd, 1905.

Mr. Lang, Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum.

He is described as a sympathetic and popular official, one whose equal can hardly be expected to be found in the usual course of official succession, and who is followed by the hearty good wishes of the people of the district. Special reference is made to his services in connection with the local *Annapurna* Press, the local Municipality, and the appointment of a local midwife and a veterinary doctor.

CHARU MIHIR,
Oct. 3rd, 1905.

12. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 3rd October says that the recent transfer of Mr. Thomson, the Collector of Mymensingh, to Patna, is regretted by the public of Mymensingh. Mr. Thomson always tried to do

In praise of Mr. Thomson,
Collector of Mymensingh.

good to the people and was never guilty of any act of oppression. He also usually showed eagerness to settle disputes by amicable arrangements. He was specially useful in saving public interests from being encroached on by Mr. Lee in the affair of the road near the Court-house. In short he never misused the mundane powers with which District Magistrates are armed in India.

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 5th, 1905.

The partition.

13. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 5th October writes:—

Monday, the 16th October next, is a most direful day for Bengal. On that day Bengal will be split into two and the Bengali race cut up into fragments. Lord Curzon divides Bengal by force, and the Bengalis, so long as they are alive, will not cease cursing his name. As long as Bengalis exist on earth even in name, they will continue making strenuous efforts to get their fatherland reunited.

The partition is being carried out against the law. [Here a reference is made to the notice which has been served upon the Secretary of State by Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose of his intention of contesting the legality of the partition in law-court.]

The Bengalis will not allow their native land to be split in twain easily. Lord Curzon may separate East and North Bengal from West and Central Bengal from the 16th October next, but the Bengalis will never refrain from bringing this illegal act of his to the notice of the Courts of Justice.

Lord Curzon will leave this country in the course of the next few weeks after perpetrating this most heinous deed. But Bengalis will live in Bengal for all time. All the Governor-Generals who will follow Lord Curzon will not be of his temper and disposition. Some day or other a ruler is sure to come who will be compelled to re-uinte Bengal. Until Bengal is re-uinted, Bengalis will not sleep in peace. Those who are serving their fatherland to-day will, when the time comes for them to die, initiate their heirs and successors into the same stern life of service. Generation after generation may die out in this ceaseless toil, but nevertheless Bengalis will not know what happiness is until severed Bengal is whole again.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Oct. 11th, 1905.

14. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th October is glad to hear that the strike of the clerks in the office of the Calcutta Port Commissioners has been averted through the good sense of the authorities concerned.

The Government Press strike
in Calcutta.

The heads of the office have agreed to consider the prayers of the clerks, who are, therefore, working on cheerfully. But the strikes of the compositors of the Government Press and of the Tramway conductors still continue. The authorities of the Government Press, instead of attempting to remove the grievances the compositors complained of, have set themselves to mete out chastisement to them. It is reported that some 600 compositors have been dismissed, and one is being criminally prosecuted for having invited some other fellow-compositors to strike work. The effect of these measures is said to be that the few compositors who are now at work during the holidays are extremely discontented, and are likely to strike work when the vacation is over. The majority of the grievances complained of by the compositors are well-founded and, under the circumstances, was it not the duty of Government to remedy them?

III.—LEGISLATION.

15. Referring to the proposed amendment of the Indian Factories' Act, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 6th October writes as follows:—

The Indian Factories' Act
Amendment Bill.

Mr. Hewett says that the object of the amendment is to bring, within the Purview of the Act, the small factories in the country which work only for a few months during a year. But why is it proposed that all stoppages of work according to the Act should be publicly notified in the factories? Under the existing Act there are provisions for stoppages of work in the

HITAVADI,
Oct. 6th, 1905.

factories. But the authorities desire to extend their hold on them, and it is feared that oppression will consequently ensue. Besides this, strict rules have been proposed regarding appointment of managers, means of entry and exit, &c., in the factories. Why should not the public suspect the intention of the authorities if they stiffen the factory law in the present state of the country ?

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

16. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 5th October notices the prevalence of famine in Teknaf, Ukhia, Hnila, Mandhu and the surrounding villages in the Chittagong district. The Subdivisional Officer of Cox's Bazar has gone to visit these places, and the District Magistrate will soon follow him. It is hoped that a steamer service will at once be opened to Teknaf, and all possible facilities will be given to Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co. for supplying the famine-stricken places with rice.

JYOTI,
Oct. 5th, 1905.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

17. The *Manbhum* [Purulia] of the 26th September publishes a poem counselling the opening of country-goods stores in every village, and the taking up of resolutions by the people to use country-made things only.

MANBHUM,
Sept. 26th, 1905.

18. The *Khulna Vasi* [Khulna] of the 30th September publishes two poems on the *Swadeshi* movement.

KHULNAVASI,
Sept. 30th, 1905.

19. The *Aryavarta* (Ranchi) of the 30th ultimo notices the seditious circular as unearthed by the *Pioneer*, and considers that anyone endowed with a little commonsense would understand that it is the work of some wretched and mean fellow. The Police may charge any man with its authorship. We are of opinion that one need not be a disloyal subject in order to be a patriot, specially as we are free to use country-made articles.

ARYAVARTA,
Sept. 30th, 1905.

20. The *Dacca Gazette* [Dacca] of the 2nd October publishes a poem describing the effect of the *Swadeshi* movement on the sale of foreign articles. The following is a translation of its concluding lines:—

DACCA GAZETTE,
Oct. 2nd, 1905.

Why, O Lord, have you divided Bengal ?
She was dying—of plague and rupture of the spleen.

21. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 3rd October has the following:—

SANDHYA,
Oct. 3rd, 1905.

"A few comparisons." *Foreign salt.*—The dust of the *memsahibs'* breast bones.*

* *Proof.*—According to *feringi* poets the breasts of very beautiful *memsahibs* are as white as pure silver. Bone is naturally white, and, moreover, the bones of that particular part of *memsahibs'* bodies are whiter still. These bones therefore, when ground, become exactly salt.

Foreign salt.—The dust of the *memsahibs'* breast bones.
Condensed milk.—Spittle of old men.

22. The *Charumihir* [Mymensingh] of the 3rd October writes:—

CHARU MIHIR,
Oct. 3rd, 1905.

We have already asked, and we ask it again, why should others object to anything we might choose to eat or wear? These are points on which we have a natural right to have our own way. No race on earth is without this natural right.

We know how a century ago the arts and industries of India were banished from England. There is no room for Indians in Australia, Natal and the Transvaal. These are things we should not forget at the present moment.

Give up fear and anxiety. Look neither to the right nor to the left. Be not discouraged by the melancholy picture behind you. The prospect of the future lying before you is bright and alluring. Go forward with your eyes fixed on that.

The gods are blessing us, the times are propitious, the wind is favourable. With these auspicious circumstances, try to float the national banner high, and on it let *bande mataram* be written in bright letters.

PRATIJNA,
Oct. 4th 1905.

23. The *Pratijna* [Calcutta] of the 4th October publishes a number of songs and poems in favour of the *Swadeshi* movement.

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 5th, 1905.

24. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 5th October publishes a poem which concludes with an encouraging appeal to all to devote themselves to the service of the fatherland

The *Swadeshi* movement.

without distinction of age and creed.

The same paper writes that, on the 28th September last, the Hindu citizens of Calcutta held a worship and *hom* ceremony at Kalighat with great pomp in order to strengthen the resolve to use *swadeshi* goods only. After the *puja* and *hom* had been performed, the following *mantra* was read out:—

Worship your fatherland before all other gods. Give up religious hatred, diversity of opinion, enmity and selfishness; let all men take upon themselves the great service of the fatherland; and risk even life itself in efforts to remove her ills.

After this had been read out, all took upon themselves this oath:—

“I shall not, as far as practicable, use things of foreign make. I shall not buy in any European shop a thing which is procurable in any native-owned shop. And I shall not, as far as practicable, get anything done by a European which can be done by a native.”

The same paper notices meetings in favour of the *Swadeshi* movement at the following places:—

Barnagore (near Calcutta) on the 17th September.
Chingreehatta (near Calcutta) on the 21st September.
Serajganj (Pabna) on the 17th September.
Kushtea on the 18th September.
Taki (24-Parganas) on the 25th September.
Nadia on the 24th September.
Santipur (Nadia) on the 26th September.
Krishnagar.
Madaripur on the 24th September.
Barraipur (24-Parganas).
Vishnupur (Bankura) on the 18th September.
Hajipur (Mymensingh) on the 17th September.
Sherpur (Bogra).
Barasat.
Gauhati.
Ichapur (Nawabganj) on the 30th September.
Munigram (Murshidabad).
Paikpara (Jessore).
Gajaria (Dacca) on the 28th September.
Rangoon on the 3rd September.

BANGAVASI,
Oct. 7th, 1905.

25. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 7th October publishes a long poem, in which the writer describes the unfriendly attitude of the Anglo-Indians towards the *Swadeshi* movement.

A poem.

The Editor of the *Englishman* newspaper has been made the spokesman of that community in the poem. He ends by advising the authorities to check the movement by force of arms. “Rule Britannia, Rule the Waves. Natives ever will be slaves.”

DAILY HITAVADI,
Oct. 3rd, 1905.

26. With reference to the statement made in the editorial columns of the *Daily Hitavadi* (see Report on Native Papers for the week ending the 7th October, paragraph

A contradiction.

48), the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd October publishes a letter from Babu Sures Chandra Samajpati, declaring that the appeal referred to therein was not a fabrication and that the signatories thereto permitted the use of their names, and explaining that the name of Babu Sarada Churn Mitter, which appeared among these signatories, was a misprint for that of Babu Sarada Kanta Mitra of No. 10, Ram Dhan Mitra's Lane, Calcutta.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Oct. 4th, 1905.

Meetings in favour of the *Swadeshi* movement.

27. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 4th October notices meetings in favour of the *Swadeshi* movement at the following places:—

Kasipur (Comilla) on the 22nd September.
Badanganj (Arambagh Subdivision) on the 18th September.

Rajyadharpur, near Baidyabati on the 24th September.

Mathurapur (24-Parganas) on the 12th September.

Khagra (Berhampur).

Harinakundu (Jessore) on the 10th September.

Amragari (Howrah) on the 13th September.

Pirgatha (Rangpur) on the 22nd September.

Murapara (Dacca) on the 16th September.

Karapara (Khulna) on the 28th September.

Jamalpur (Mymensingh) on the 8th September.

Nazipur (Backergunge) on the 24th September.

Kumira (Khulna).

Chandsi (Bursial) on the 9th September.

Charipara (Kisorganj Subdivision).

Goalgram (Kushtea) on the 17th September.

Bhastara (Hooghly) on the 2nd September.

Kotulpur (Bankura) on the 8th September.

Rokakhater (near Dhubri) on the 23rd September.

Taki (24-Parganas) on the 25th September.

Amta (Howrah) on the 1st October.

Meetings in favour of the 10th October notices meetings in favour of the Swadeshi movement.

28. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the

DAILY HITAVADI
Oct. 10th, 1905.

Swadeshi movement at the following places :—

Nawabganj (Rangpur) on the 17th September.

Kaiti (Burdwan).

Teghri (Jangipur Subdivision) on the 24th September.

Ichhapura (Dacca).

Andul (Howrah) on the 17th September.

Tangail.

Memari on the 3rd October.

29. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th October publishes an

Meetings in favour of the Swadeshi movement.

account of a meeting in favour of the Swadeshi agitation on the 9th October last, at Kazipara, at Sibpur, near Calcutta. The gathering on this

occasion is said to have been a mixed one of about 5,000 Hindus and Musalmans, and the several resolutions were each taken up by Hindu and Musalman speakers jointly.

The same paper notices meetings with a similar object at the following places :—

Gabberia-Ghateswari (District 24-Parganas) on the 3rd October.

Amla Sadpur (Nadia) on the 30 September.

Chanduli (Burdwan) on the 18th September.

Kamalpur (Howrah Hat) on the 24th September.

Nawpara (Mymensingh) on the 29th September.

Gouripur (Mymensingh) on the 30th September.

Damodardi (Chandpur Subdivision) on the 30th September.

Manikganj (Dacca).

Delhi, on the 2nd October.

30. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th October writes that, in

The recent strikes and the Swadeshi agitation.

spite of all that the *Englishman* newspaper may say to the contrary, there is no connection between the recent strikes and the Swadeshi agitation. The

strikes in every case are due to a wish to obtain redress of particular grievances. The East Indian Railway and the Port Trust authorities have listened to the representations of their employes and hence there is no trouble now in their case. But the Government Press and the Tramway authorities are still proving obdurate, and hence the strikes in these cases are still continuing. If the grievances of the men who have struck work are attended to, these strikes also will come to an end in a day's time. The Swadeshi agitators never consulted the employes in any concern to strike work. The attempt to connect the two can only be ascribed to meanness and short-sightedness.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Oct. 11th, 1905.

Jyoti,
Oct. 5th, 1905.

31. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 5th October publishes a letter over the signatures of Rabindra Nath Tagore, Surendra Nath Bandopadhyaya, Ramendra Sundara Trivedi, Bhupendra Nath Bosu, Hirendra Nath Dutta and Bipin Chandra Pal, calling upon all Bengalis to make the 16th day of October, the day fixed for partition of Bengal, an occasion every year for showing and stimulating the unity of the Bengali nation by tying yellow *rakkis* (threads) on each other's arms. In no Bengali household should fire be kindled on that day except for the purpose of cooking food for children. The zamindars and influential men in Bengal should explain this to the masses, and see that the 16th day of October is properly observed throughout the country in the manner indicated above.

Basumati,
Oct. 7th, 1905.

32. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of 7th October publishes a cartoon in which Lord Curzon is represented as going away, a number of Englishmen as looking at him with angry eyes and a number of Indians as turning their backs upon him and carrying a flag on which the word "Perdition" is written, while a man, dressed like a soldier, is shown as beating a tom-tom behind him in great joy. The letter-press is as follows:—

"Then I go away, but it grieves me most to think
That they should call me thief for whom I have committed the theft."
"Then go away. What shall we say to you,
You have lost the confidence of both the Tanti and the Vaishnav (of all parties.)"
"Then go away, we shall no more see your face.
Lo! perdition lies before you."
"Then go away, go my brother, say nothing more.
I beat my tom-tom for your welfare."

Basumati.

33. The same paper publishes a poem on the ensuing departure of Lord Curzon from India, in which the writer says that His Excellency has done everything that he could do to harm Bengal and that he goes away "conscience-stung, unwept, Dunhonoured and unsung."

NARAYAN CHANDRA BHATTACHARYYA,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 14th October, 1905.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 14th October 1905.

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II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

1340. The *Bengalee* asks the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to check the *goondaism* of a gang of Eurasian roughs who have been amusing themselves for the past few days by assaulting Bengali passers-by near Wellington Square.

BENGALIAN,
4th Oct. 1905.

(h)—General.

1341. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* complains that in the office of the Deputy Controller of Post Offices, clerks are subjected to very harsh treatment and made to work like beasts of burden. Without regard to length of service, those drawing below Rs. 25 are all compelled to pass an examination before they are promoted. They are also made to work overtime on working days and on holidays, too, without any extra remuneration.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
5th Oct. 1905.

III.—LEGISLATION.

1342. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* admires the arrangement by which the Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council was enabled to state that, in introducing the Partition Bill, no objections had been taken to it and no amendments had been proposed. Having deliberately kept the non-official members, who alone were privileged to oppose the measure, at a distance, and ignored the voice of the Press, the Hon'ble Mr. Erle Richards was satisfied with the legality of the Bill.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
3rd Oct. 1905.

The journal, however, points out that Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose has by his notice on the Secretary of State already questioned the legality of the Proclamation, and wonders whether the Law Member, who was anxious to meet objections, will take up Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose's objection and answer it. As the responsible adviser of the Government in legal matters, Mr. Richards should, whether the Partition Bill be passed or not, make it plain to all by his arguments that no illegality has been committed, or postpone the carrying out of the measure till the question has been settled in a court of justice.

1343. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that it has no right to hope that so far as the illegalities pointed out in the Partition Bill are concerned, it will win. The course of law is always uncertain and British Judges are no longer the divine beings that they were. The way Mr. Tilak's case was tried in England, created the impression that British Judges nowadays find it difficult to withstand the influence of 'political considerations,' which unconsciously overtakes them.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
5th Oct. 1905.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1344. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* asks whether Lord Curzon will be allowed to play the Grand Mogul on the occasion of the arrival of the Prince of Wales, for whose reception His Excellency has been detained in India. If not, what is the good of His Excellency being allowed to receive His Royal Highness?

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
3rd Oct. 1905.

1345. The *Bengalee* writes that it is unquestionable that the Muhammadan sentiment of the Province is entirely opposed to the partition of Bengal, and it is clear from the meetings taking place daily that the Muhammadan community has joined hands with the Bengalis in this agitation and is supporting the *Swadeshi* movement.

BENGALIAN,
3rd Oct. 1905.

1346. The *Bengalee* characterises the leading article in yesterday's *Englishman* on the Kalighat meeting as libellous, and has reason to believe that the priests of the temple and some one among the "poorer and more debased" thousands, are

BENGALIAN,
3rd Oct. 1905.

taking legal opinion as to whether they cannot institute proceedings against the *Englishman* for writing in such deprecatory terms of one of the holiest and most renowned Hindu shrines in all India.

BENGALUR,
4th Oct. 1905.

1347. The *Bengalee* announces that far from the *Swadeshi* appealing to the fanaticism of the masses as the *Englishman* alleges, it has checked the prevalence of crime. By the revival of the *biri* industry, professional pick-pockets, who are specially active at this time of the year, have abandoned their ancient occupation and begun to turn an honest penny by manufacturing *biris*.

BENGALUR,
3rd Oct. 1905.

1348. The *Bengalee* is not aware that, as mentioned by the *Englishman*, there is a split in the *Swadeshi* camp. This disagreement exists only in the imagination of the *Englishman*, or possibly the wish is father to the thought.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
5th Oct. 1905.

1349. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika's* Barisal correspondent writes that in Barisal the *Swadeshi* agitators have almost succeeded in boycotting everything foreign. They are using *karkach*, country sugar, and country-made *dhooties*, but there is apprehension that the supply of these articles will not meet the demand.

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENL.
OF POLICE, L. P.

WRITERS' BUILDINGS,

The 14th October 1905.

F. C. DALY,

Asst. to the Insp.-Genl. of Police, L. P.